

For SALE
8. Prince's Street, at
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tinue, richly fur-
nished, and highly finished.
PRINTS by the best
capital Guns, a few
days, &c. &c.
viewed three days
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SELL.

one Coffeehouse, (Name
of September)

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The Caledonian

The Mercury. No. 10,298.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

THE SILVER CLUB,

GIVEN by the City of Edinburgh to the Honourable Company of GOLFERS, is to be played for ever the Links of Leith, upon Saturday the 2nd inst. and it is requested, that the Members will attend at the usual hour.

A FIRM DISSOLVED.

JAMES FORREST, (brother-in-law, and successor to the late Mr. Robert Ford, ironmonger in Edinburgh,) and James Brown, having resolved sometime ago to make trial of the ironmongery business betwixt them, as Partners, under the Firm of FORREST AND BROWN; and Mr. Forrest, having made that trial, he finds that it does not answer, and therefore the business is not to be continued any longer under said firm; of which all concerned are requested to take notice.

Edinburgh, Aug. 28. 1787.

IRONMONGERY.

JAMES FORREST, (Brother-in-law, and successor to the late Mr. Robert Ford,) At the sign of the Gilded Cock,

Second door above Fortune's Close, High-street, Edinburgh.

BEGS leave to inform his Customers and the Public, That he has on hand a complete assortment of IRONMONGERY GOODS, purchased for ready money at the best markets.—Aifies his Friends, that he will force them upon as low terms as any person in the trade, and goods equal in quality.

Such persons as stand indebted to the Firm of Forrest and Brown, will please observe, that these debts are payable only to James Forrest; and where all persons having claims, (prior to the 25th August 1787,) are desired to lodge them, so as they may be paid.

Glasgow, 6th September 1787.

THE Trades-House having met this

day, and having taken into their consideration the daring and outrageous conduct of the OPERATIVE WEAVERS in this City and its vicinity, for some considerable time past, in opposition to all law and civil authority—who, as far as we have been informed, have been guilty of

a fall of eight forty, where it is not taken into account that they have sufficient power to do this country. Besides ill, consisting of thre

days of pestilence, and discharge within which they have been

had a considerable loss, and another, the last

Wednesday next, and

other, may be necessary; it commands the heads of both

another, the last of which was formerly

wrought to great good modern man-

large cloths; and

The valued rate

ate will be told in

house, and grounds

and meafure, and the

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estate, which was formerly

the warmest centre of the

magistracy, and

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A GARDEN BROKE.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, Sept. 10. 1787.

THAT in the night betwixt Friday the 7th and Saturday the 8th days of September current, a Garden at Costs, near Edinburgh, was BROKE into, from whence a considerable quantity of Wall Fruits, Turkey Beans, Cabbages, and Cucumbers were stolen and carried off, besides the trees much damaged, and the other garden stuffs

greatly trod down and destroyed.

Whoever will, within three months from this date, give such information to William Scott, Procurator Fiscal of this county, as shall lead to a discovery of the person or persons, who committed said theft, shall, upon conviction of the offender or offenders, receive a reward of THREE GUINEAS, and the informer's name, if required, concealed.

Farms in the counties of Stirling & Fife,

T O L E T.

TO be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martyns next, the following Farms in the counties of Stirling and Fife, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Baronet :

1. The Farm of EASTER THORN, as presently possessed by Robert Cowie, consisting of 42 acres, 2 rods, and 2 falls; and that part of the farm of HEMPHILL, consisting of 15 acres and 29 falls, formerly possessed by Archibald Pickens, and now by the said Robert Cowie, amounting together to 57 acres, 2 rods, and 31 falls, or thereby, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and county of Stirling.

II. The New Mill and Mill Lands of PARKHILL, and moulures and sequeils therewith, with that piece of ground of the lands of Parkhill, called Read Slack Boths, as the same are presently possessed by Andrew Pitkethly, lying in the parish of Abdy, and county of Fife. The tenant, if he inclines, will get 20 or 30 acres' more laid contiguous to the mill, upon the expiring of William Jervie's lease.

III. The two Farms of LUMPHINNENS, lying in the parish of Balingay, and county of Fife. These two farms are presently possessed by James Hogg and Thomas Beaton. They consist of about 705 Scots acres, and will either be let together or separately.

Proposals in writing for leases of the above farms, to be given in to Charles Innes clerk to the signet.

DUNDEE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY sits down on the 1st October, and rises in the beginning of July following.

The institution is designed to instruct Young Gentlemen in Mathematical learning, and several other branches of useful and ornamental knowledge. It is in particular calculated to prepare the merchant and seaman for the business of their respective professions.

The whole course of study proposed will be conducted in the following order:

1. FIRST CLASS OF MATHEMATICS, comprehending the Elements of Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, and Practical Geometry, containing the elements of Mensuration, Surveying, and Gauging.

II. SECOND CLASS OF MATHEMATICS, comprehending the Elements of Spherical Trigonometry, Spherics, Algebra, Conic Sections and Fluxions.

IV. GEOGRAPHY.

V. NAVIGATION. Besides explaining the general principles of Geography and Navigation, these subjects will be further illustrated by a number of Lectures on the Progress of Navigation, Natural History of the Earth, Manœuvres, Customs, Government, and History of different Nations.

VI. FORTIFICATION.

VII. CHEMISTRY.

VIII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, comprehending the Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy.

IX. DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE.

X. FRENCH.

The Academy is provided with instruments for explaining the practical parts of Geometry, Geography, and Navigation, and with an apparatus for illustrating the principles of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Three years are judged necessary to pass through all the above classes; and, during that time, the students will be employed in the following manner:—The first year, they will attend Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and the first Class of Mathematics;—the second year, the second Class of Mathematics, Geography and Navigation;—and the third year, Fortification, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy.—French and Drawing may be attended any of the years most convenient.

The fees paid at every session are, Two Guineas to Mr. Wm. the Rector; Half-a-guinea to Mr. Ivory the Assistant Master; One Guinea for French, and One Guinea for Drawing and Perspective, to Mr. Tourner.—Book-keeping and Navigation will be taught to such as learn nothing else, at One Guinea each.

Any one of the above-mentioned Classes may be attended independently of the rest. The above-mentioned fees, however, for French and Drawing, extend only to such as attend the Mathematical Classes at the same time. The fees paid for them, by such as learn nothing else, being, for French One Guinea and a Half per session; and for Drawing and Perspective, Half-a-Guinea per quarter.

As the Students in every Class proceed together, it is absolutely necessary that they enter immediately at the beginning of the sessions.

The following extraordinary paper is translated from L'OFFRECHTE NEDERLANDSCHE COURANT, No. 10, under the article Nine.

WE are told here strange news, and, amongst

the rest, that there has been a secret conference between our well-beloved father of the country—the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and an English gentleman, named Mr. Grenville.

"God knows how and by whom they came to be charged with this particular commission.—We will not examine, whether the report is true or false, relative to this conference; but if it was held, we cannot withhold from expressing our surprise, on what account they

LLOYD's LIST.—Sept. 7.
JESINORE, Aug. 28. The Duke of Reg Company have unloaded the French ship on the Swine Bottoms, but the vessel is full of water. The Britannia, Galbreath, of Greenock, from Hamburg for Peterburg, got ashore at Falster the 23d instant, and it is feared will be lost; crew saved. The Amity, Black, of Greenock, from Cobain for Dantick, carried away his foremast, and lost most of his sails near the same place, and is returned to Copenhagen to repair.

The Elizabeth, Peacock, from Memel to Alloa, was lost the 24th ult. near the Naze of Norway; the crew saved.

Captain Reeves, of the Lady Penry, arrived at Liverpool from St. Vincent, spoke the Tom, Warwick, about the 10th ult. bound to Lancaster.

The Thames, Bonnet, from London to Newry, is on shore at the entrance of Newry harbour; the cargo will be saved, but it is feared the ship will be lost.

M A I L S.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

Died.—None.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 7.

Constantinople, June 20. The first division of the naval troops is at anchor under the cannon of Oczakow; the garrison of which place has been reinforced, and the fortifications repaired. The two other divisions have joined, and consist of 13 ships of the line, seven frigates, several corvettes, gun-boats, &c. in all 33 ships of war; they are now at anchor at the entrance of the Bosphorus, and are to sail by the Black Sea. Bekir-Bey, raised to the dignity of a Pacha, is to have the command.

Messina, July 21. All the volcanos in Sicily are now in eruption. Strombolo and Lipari vomit vast torrents of lava. Mount Etna has opened another crater near to that of 1780; the lava at first seemed to direct its course towards Catania and Palermo, and at this moment it threatens the city of Randazzo with destruction. The column of fire which issues from the crater is so considerable, that we distinctly see it from this place, which is more than 20 leagues distant.

Milan, Aug. 1. Tyrol is perhaps of all Europe the most subject to inundations, which not only hurts its commerce, but likewise proves the destruction of numbers by the impetuosity and frequency of them. The emperor, on his last journey to Milan, had a narrow escape; and, on the 8th of last month, the courier from Venice to Germany, being overtaken in the night by a sudden inundation, was preserved by a kind of miracle. He fell with his horse into a ditch, where the water was near 24 feet deep; the horse disengaging himself from his rider, saved himself by swimming, and returned to the inn. As for the courier, he, by good luck, seized on the branch of a tree, which he climbed up, but when arrived at a certain height, he felt his hands seized by two serpents; he had nevertheless strength and presence of mind sufficient to throw them off. The courier remained a long time in this dreadful situation, when, happily for him, the people of the inn seeing his horse return, and supposing some accident had happened, hastened to his succour, and arrived time enough to save him from the imminent danger with which he was surrounded.

Utrecht, Sept. 2. The patriotic camp last Thursday, quitted the neighbourhood of Delft. At noon the company of Burghers entered the village of Rijswijk, and, having reformed good order there, pursued their route to the district of Welland, and, thence, towards Haarlem, of which the Stadholder is lord, have more than once seemed disposed to sedition; and the object of the Burghers is to disarm them; and after having accomplished that point, the patriotic company will be inactive: they will indefatigably apply themselves to the means of effecting a perfect unanimity in the States of Holland.

Utrecht, Sept. 3. The report still prevails, particularly at the Hague, that the system of the French Court is changed, and that it does not suit his Christian Majesty to enter upon a war in the present situation of things in his kingdom. But this report is only true in one point, for it is certainly the design at Versailles to appease the King of Prussia by any fair means, rather than to set all Europe on fire by a rash and precipitate conduct. One consequence will result from this, which is, that if satisfaction is once given to the King of Prussia, he can have no pretext for taking arms against the Republic; and if he offers any hostilities, he will give the French Minister fair opportunity to interpose. But the chief difficulty is, how to give this satisfaction to the King of Prussia. Can the States of Holland undo what they have done, condemn what they have approved, and request the Prince to come to the Hague? If they did, the patriotic corps, and all the associations of the Republic, would disavow them.

Hague, Sept. 4. According to letters from Utrecht, a numerous detachment from the camp at Zeist, both cavalry and infantry, last Tuesday advanced as far as Bilt, having with them several heavy artillery pieces. A body of Hussars, Fusiliers and Chasseurs of Salm was dispatched to meet them; but they kept at so great a distance, that the fire of their adversaries had no effect. The detachment from Zeist raised two facing batteries on each side the road, between the church of Bilt and the mill. These batteries served to cover the workmen employed in raising another behind them, which the same night was thrown up to the height of a man's head. Wednesday, a party marched from Utrecht to annoy, if possible, the soldiers posted at Bilt, being provided with some pieces of cannon. Towards evening, a discharge commenced on both sides, whereby we are informed, some buildings were damaged at Biltfrant. In the mean time, some of the people from Utrecht entered that town; and they report, that the batteries raised at Bilt are greatly damaged.

Other letters say, that in the attack of Wednesday last, the detachment from Zeist did not fire a gun; but that the auxiliaries discharged, and killed many of their own people in the front ranks; so that being thrown into great disorder, numbers were driven to the necessity of plunging into the water in order to escape the shot discharged by their comrades.

According to letters from Cleves, nearly all the Prussian troops are arrived in that duchy, where all is in motion.

Utrecht, Sept. 3. The camp of Burghers still continues in the district of Westland. They have disarmed the country people attached to the Orange party, and made prisoners of the famous bailiff-named Douglas, whose former conduct was by no means favourable to the cause of the patriots.

LOUNDON.—Sept. 7.

A correspondent from Paris writes thus: "I have to congratulate your countrymen on the event of the 30th of last month: the East-India Convention was then signed here, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Versailles and Great Britain."

"The contract is of the most satisfactory nature, expressly stipulating the conduct of both nations by it, and by which they are mutually pledged, that no farther armament shall be made in either country. That they shall accede to a mediation in the Dutch disputes conjointly.

"This is the first step of the new French Ministry, and is the only circumstance that could have averted immediate hostilities.

"These are said to be the principles of the Convention, as well as the adjustment of all the East-India disputes. Every patriotic Frenchman rejoices in the idea, as nothing could be more acceptable to the people in this country than a continuance of peace—they begin to feel the sweets of commerce, and cherish them as the seeds of liberty; and if we may judge from the conduct of the Grand Monarque, nothing can be dearer to his heart, than a good understanding with Great Britain.

"His conduct in the Dutch business has been represented by your newspapers as equivocal; but the event has proved, that he was actuated only by prudence, like your own. Representations were made, and probably with justice and truth, that his Minister at the Hague, the Marquis de Vranc, had gone great lengths, both directly and indirectly, in giving countenance to the Patriots in Holland: No sooner was the King convinced of his imprudence, than he recalled him, and sent Count de St. Priest in his stead, whose moderation and pacific dispositions are more calculated to reconcile than embroil.

"The appointment of the Archbishop of Thoulouse, to be his first Minister, will have also a corresponding effect; and the ratification of the present Convention is in conformity with his other assurances and doctrines of peace. These circumstances being now known in Holland, it is probable, that hostilities will immediately cease, should they have commenced; or that the insurgents must consequently be left to shift for themselves."

At a late hour, Wednesday evening, we received the following intelligence from Paris, which our readers may depend on to be authentic, as coming from the highest authority. Eng. Chron.

"This city not only bears a scene of cabal and distrust, from the arbitrary measure the King has been advised to take in banishing his Parliament from Paris, but the greatest confusion at this moment exists in the interior government, and suspicion seems to dwell, more or less, in every man's bosom. Those who are supposed to be most in the secret, appear the most unsafe at what may follow.

"The Ministry has undergone an almost total change. Mons. de Castris, Minister of Finance, and the officers of Government under him are strictly enjoined to transact their business, and consider him as such. In consequence of this, Mons. de Castris, Minister of Marine, has resigned his situation; and it was expected that Mons. de Segur, the Minister of the War department, would do the same. Mons. de Villedeuil has also resigned his place of Comptroller General, and is replaced by Mons. de Lambert. Mons. de la Borda is appointed Superintendent of the Royal Treasury."

Our information concludes with the following words:—"The present moment is big with great events; the most thinking look forward to a new system of affairs, but they have to fear that Government will rather involve the nation in a war than allow the minds of the people to brood over the discontent, which universally prevails. In the meantime, the King appears to labour under much disquietude."

In the Assembly of the Parliament at Troyes, the 27th of August, several resolutions were passed, expressed in terms the most strong that this country has ever known. They resolve, that the monarchy of France must become an absolute despotism; if the Ministers in abuse of the authority and confidence of the King shall presume to issue Letters de Cachet for exiling, or imprisoning the persons of the true national concil, or even of private persons; if they can, under the pretext of a bed of justice, dispose of the property of individuals; if they can suspend or impede the courts of justice; that the States General ought on the present occasion to be assembled: That the Parliament of Paris will, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, firmly maintain their rights, in which are also included those of all their fellow citizens.

These resolutions were ordered to be printed and distributed to the different Bailiwicks within the jurisdiction of Paris in 24 hours, and the Attorney-General was to attend the Parliament on the 29th, to render accounts of the execution of these orders.

The resolutions of the Parliament of Grenoble, are said to be still stronger than those of Paris.

The exile of the French Parliament will in all probability end in the disgrace of the Archbishop of Thoulouse, who is a man too honest for the office of Prime Minister. It is only by this, or some similar sacrifice, that the Monarch can escape; for the Parliaments have great influence. All the justice of the country is suspended by the shock, and public opinion, which in France, with all their attachment to monarchy, is a thing which no King can successfully resist, is against the strong measure now taken.

The situation of the Grand Monarque is particularly unpleasant at this moment. Driven by the violent counsels of his ministers to adopt measures which the peace and safety of the kingdom render it

indispensable necessary to give up, he is reduced to the necessity of submitting to the spirit of his Parliament, and the clamours of his people. For the fact is, that he either has already recalled, or is about to recall the Parliament back again, to resume their functions in Paris. The inhabitants of the latter city, whom we are accustomed to look upon as slaves, have on this occasion, manifested a degree of boldness and spirit which would do honour to ancient Romans or modern Englishmen. The essay which has been made on their temper may, and we trust will, be productive of the happiest consequences. This seems an era designed by Heaven for the annihilation of tyranny, and the vindication of human rights, all over the globe. In no country of Europe has despotism ruled more generally than in France; but that the exemplary conduct of the Parliament of Paris will check its progress, there is great reason to hope. That flame of liberty, which, originating in England, pervaded America, has again crossed the Atlantic, probably to consume those very tyrants who, from the most sinister views, fed it at its commencement.

A quarrel of a very serious nature is likely to take place between Spain and Portugal, owing to the former Court's having ordered some millions of dollars to be seized, in passing through Spain, which were the property of Portuguese merchants. A more particular account of this business is expected by the next mail. In the mean time, it is said to be the intention of her Faithful Majesty, if an order is not issued for the restitution of the dollars, to make reprisals to the amount of the sums seized.

Wednesday the Archbishop of Canterbury had a private audience of his Majesty, when his Grace made the report of the See of Carlisle being vacant by the death of the late Doctor Law, in consequence of which the King's *Congre de Elier* will now issue for choosing a new Bishop.

Her Majesty has received a present from his Majesty the King of Prussia, of an Italian greyhound, one of the most beautiful animals of this species ever seen; the ears are of such delicacy, as to be nearly transparent.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of sending out an officer in his

Majesty's service, to act as Governor and Commander in Chief at Bombay, in order to place that Presidency on an equal footing with those of Fort William and St. George—and after a deliberation of several hours, Resolved by the ballot, to appoint Major General William Meadows, Governor and Commander in Chief of Bombay, and its dependencies, in the room of Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq; whose commission on the General's arrival is to cease. The new Governor's salary is fixed at one hundred thousand Rupees, or 1,250 l. which makes an increase of 1200 l. in lieu of all allowances whatever—the Rupee is valued at 2 s. 3 d.—this allowance is not to be drawn into a precedent, it having been granted to the General in consequence of his former services in India.

In a former paper, we presented our readers with a list of the ships taken up by the Court of Directors, for the service of the Company the ensuing season. Wednesday, the Court fixed the time of their being at Gravesend and the order in which they are to be dispatched from Europe. The following is a complete state of the whole, which our readers may rely upon as authentic, viz.

Oct. 11. The Dutton, James Hunt, for Bombay and China.

Oct. 12. New ship, Stormont, Thomas Allen, Coast and China.

Nov. 9. Deptford, John Gerrard, Bombay and China.

Nov. 9. Bellmouth, William Dick Gamage, Bombay and China.

Nov. 9. Duke of Grafton, John Barclay, St. Helena, Bengal, and China.

Nov. 25. East Cornwallis, Thomas Hodgson, Madeira, Coast, and China.

Nov. 25. Pacific, John Corner, Madeira, Coast and China.

Nov. 25. Essex, John Strover, St. Helena and China.

Dec. 9. Barwell, Thomas Willardice, Madeira, Coast and China.

Dec. 9. Ceres, Thomas Price, Coast and China.

Dec. 9. Contractor, William Macintosh, Coast and China.

Dec. 24. Phoenix, James Rattray, Madeira and Bengal.

Dec. 24. Kent, Richard Harding, Bengal.

Jan. 8. Marshall, Charles Gregorie, Coast and Bay.

Jan. 23. Lord Macartney, James Hay, Coast and Bay.

Jan. 23. William Pitt, Charles Mitchell, Coast and Bay.

Jan. 23. Major, William Agnew, Coast and Bay.

Jan. 23. Rushford, Charles Stuart, Madeira, Bengal, and Bengal.

Feb. 6. Northumberland, James Rees, Coast and Bay.

Feb. 6. Dublin, William Smith, Bengal.

Feb. 6. Royal Henry, Ralph Dundas, Madeira and Bombay.

Feb. 21. Winterton, Raymond Snow, Bombay.

Feb. 21. General Coote, James Baldwin, China.

Feb. 21. Duke of Montrose, Joseph Dorin, China.

Mar. 7. Morfe, Joseph Elliott, China.

Mar. 7. Raymond, Henry Smedley, China.

Mar. 7. Asia, John Day Foulkes, China.

Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Company's ship.

Each ship is to stay at Gravesend twenty days, after which she is to go to the Downs, where she is permitted to stay ten days more, and no longer.

The Directors agreed to alter the delinations of the New Stormont and Essex; the former having originally been ordered to St. Helena, Coast, and China, and the latter to China directly. The Stormont is now to proceed to Coast and China, and the Essex to St. Helena and China, as appears by the above list.

Wednesday a private Board was held at the Treasury, Whitehall, which met for the purpose of

examining the answer to the circular letter, written

some time since to the Chief Magistrates at different

parts of the kingdom, where meetings of the Mer-

chants have been held to consider of some altera-

tions in the Customhouse department, in particular

relative to fees, and the attendance of different of-

ficers and clerks; the former of which are pro-

posed to be wholly abolished. We already learn that

from very many places the answers given to Mr Rose

has been, that they prefer the present mode, believ-

ing it to be more conducive to the welfare and se-

curity of commerce, than any new plan hitherto pro-

posed whatever.

Those who have telescopes will have an opportu-

nity, if the evening proves clear, of seeing the sun pass over the star Theta in Ophiuchus on the 18th of September, at six minutes past eight o'clock in the evening.

An odd circumstance happened at Shepton-Mallet, about a fortnight since. Mr F—, the curate of that place, published the bands of marriage of himself for three Sundays; the third time, and after the second lesson, he asked (aloud) if the rector was present, or whether he had appointed a deputy to marry him? On being answered in the negative, he said he should perform the ceremony himself, and said the rector must answer it to the bishop.

The prize of Virtue was adjudged by the French Academy, on the 25th August, to a maid servant of the name of La Blonde, who supported, by her work, and the little income she has, her master and mistres for upwards of thirty years; and now after their death she takes care of their children, going out to nurse for the purpose of procuring them the necessary assistance.

By recalling to the audience's mind so unparalleled an instance of fidelity and charity, which they had already heard of in the public papers, a degree of enthusiasm spread its influence over every individual; and an eminent magistrate proposing to make a collection upon the spot for the children, who were present, it was immediately agreed to. Thirty-three louis d'or were collected, which, added to the prize, fifty lots, made up the sum of eighty-three pounds Sterling. A private gentleman offered to take the money, and to pay an interest of ten per cent. with the capital always remaining. Such a transaction would do honour to England, and an annual prize of Virtue might induce many of our people in the lowest station to strive by virtuous and generous actions to obtain it.

The St Soachin, Allard, from Ostend, is arrived in the River. Several respectable Dutch families are come over in this vessel. The means they use is to get, by stealth, into Austrian Flanders, from whence they take shipping for this country; but this practice is nearly at an end, as the Dutch Government, in the several provinces, alarmed at such proceedings, are particular in respect to giving passes, and without which, from the first of the present month, no person whatever can leave the United Provinces. All the States, and the Magistrates of the different cities and towns have now generally views and intentions.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 31.

"The Prince of Orange had quitted Amsterdam fifteen days ago, greatly dissatisfied because the pretended States assembled there, would not permit him to attack Utrecht. That permission having been granted him at last, his Highness returned to the camp, and dispositions were immediately made to form the siege. The 29th in the evening, two large detachments of the Siadtholierian army, were erected a battery at Bilt, about a league diafar from the town. The Rhyngrave made a folly immediately, with about 800 men. The engagement was but trifling, because the enemy partly fell back, and partly entrenched themselves, without having been able, however, to erect the battery. For the greater security, the inundation has been begun, so that the water approaches now but on one side only.

"The troops of

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,
Aug. 26. Peace and Plenty, and for Irvine, Machilus, from Memel, with baubles.
27. Adventurer, of and for Leith, Whithead, from St Peterburgh, with tallow, &c.
John and Katharine, of Leith, Dingwall, from St Peterburgh, for Dantick, in ballast.
Mary, of Leith, Sharp, from St Peterburgh, for Dantick, in ballast.
Rachel, of Kincardine, Heggins, from Perth, for Koenigberg, ballast.
Commerce of Lurnetland, Hutton, from Perth, for Danwick, with coals.
Happy Return, of Kincardine, Anderson, from London, for Rostock, in ballast.
Arrived and remain.

26. John and Thomas, of Kincardine, Davidson, from St Peterburgh, for London, with tallow, hemp, and flax.
27. Janet, of and for Aberdeen, Byres, from Dantick, with sundries.
Dispatch, of and for Peterhead, Hutchinson, from Dantick, with sundries.
Jesse, of Borrowneens, Berry, from Dantick, for Elgin, with coals.

Elgin, Aug. 28. 1787.—Wind N. E.

WIND AND HOWER.

P. S. The Britannia of Greenock, Galashiell master, on his passage to St Peterburgh, got ashore at Falster, on the 23d inst. The crew are saved: And the Amity, Black, of Greenock, for Dantick, had the misfortune, off Falster, on the 24th instant, to carry away her foremast, and lost most part of her sails, which obliged her to return for Copenhagen to repair her damages. The Britannia is entirely lost. The Glory, of Whitehaven, Capt. Richmond, was likewise ashore on Falsterburn, but got off without damage.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Sept. 8. Mary, Duncan, from Hamburg, with wood & iron.
10. Peggy, McCulloch, from Limekils, with coals and soap.
Mary, Kirk, from Torry, with coals and goods.
Nathaniel and Mary, Johnston, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron.
Leith Parker, Davidson, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Christian, Hill, from ditto, with ditto.
Peggy, Milne, from M'Duff, with goods.
Three sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Elizabeth, Muir, for Arbroath, with goods.
Friendship, Donaldson, for Hull, with ditto.
Lerwick, Sinclair, for Lerwick, with ditto.
Providence, Rosa, for Glasgow, with ditto.
Katherine and Isobella, for London, with whiskey.
Jean, Napier, for North Berwick, in ballast.
Mally, Louise, for Bourdeaux, with goods.

SAILED FROM GREENOCK.

Aug. 27. Shaw Stewart, Fisher, for Dundalk, with goods.
Peggy, Lamont, for Belfast, with ditto.
Nelly and Jean, Blew, for ditto, with ditto.
Jean, Mann, for ditto, with ditto.

Sept. 1. Jenny, Thomson, for the Highlands, in ballast.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 7.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	24s. od.	23s. 2d.	—s. 0d.
Barley,	19 6	18 0	17 0
Oats,	16 6	16 0	15 0
Pease,	19 0	— 0	— 0
New Oats,	14 9 to 12 3		

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 7.

	s.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.
Per Quarts.						
Wheat,	38 to 47	0	Beans, 29 to 30 6			
Barley,	22 to 24	6	Tick, 26 to 28 6			
Rye,	25 to 26	6	Tares, 28 to 34 0			
Oats,	14 to 20	6				
Pale Malt,	32 to 34	0	Flour per Sack, First, 36 to 37 0			
Ambler ditto,	33 to 34	0	Second, 33 to 34 0			
Pease,	30 to 34	0	Third, 22 to 28 0			
Hog Pease,	26 to 29	0				

FOR LONDON, The Lovely Mary, ALEXANDER GORDON Master, (for WILLIAM BEATON).

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 15th September 1787.
The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at change hours, morning and evening, on board the ship, or at his house in Leith.

The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Betsey of Dunbar,
WILLIAM MILLER Master,
A New Smack built on purpose for the Trade, is now lying at the New Quay, taking in goods, and will sail the 15th September 1787, to be depended on.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, who will meet with the best usage.

For freight and passage, apply to the captain, at his home, Precious Close, or Robert Hewat, Alexander's Land, shore of Leith.

FOR CADIZ AND SAN LUCAR,
And returns to LEITH,
THE BALMAIN,
(A NEW VESSEL)
MASTER,
Will sail from Shields the 14th of this month. Those who are so obliging as to order their Wine home by this vessel, may depend upon Captain Ramfay's care and attention.

For freight home, apply to Charles Cowan, merchant, Edinburgh, 6th September 1787.

AT LEITH—FOR SALE,
THE BRIGANTINE,
Polly of Kinghorn,

Built at West Stockwith, on the river Trent, above Hull, of the best materials, registered at 116 tons, king's measurement, and will carry 140 tons, completely well found, sails remarkably fast, shifts light, draws 10 feet water when loaded, is very fit for the wine, fruit, or corn trades.—To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Mrs Ritchie, shore of Leith, on Tuesday the 11th September 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

Any inclining to purchase by private bargain previous to the day of sale, may apply to the proprietor, Mr Sibbald of Abend, by Kinghorn; or to Messrs. John Kay and Company, ship-brokers in Leith, who have a copy of the inventory, and will shew the premises.

Mr Sibbald has on hand for sale, about four tons of Dantick PEARL ASHES, of the very best blue kinds, in the convenient package of Barrels, about 3 cwt. each, which, as the bleaching season is drawing to an end, he will sell at prime cost.

Leith, 26th August 1787.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday—Price of a single Paper 3d.—14 17s. 6d. yearly when called for—2 l. & 6d. delivered in Town—and 2 l. 6s. 6d. sent by Post.

I David Brown of Melrose, in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh, acting Clerk to the Trustees for putting in execution an act passed in the 8th year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for repairing several Roads leading through the county of Roxburgh," by direction of the said Trustees, do hereby, as their Clerk, agreeable to the standing orders of the Right Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, give notice to all concerned, That application is to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing Session thereof, for leave to bring in a bill for enlarging the term and powers of the act above mentioned, and otherwise altering and amending said act: As also, for powers to make a branch of road from the town of Kelso, by a bridge to be built across the foot of Yester to the town of Selkirk: Also, a new branch of road through Jedburgh to Croylyn; and a branch from said road to join the road leading from Jedburgh to the Redwyre: And likewise, a branch of road from Gala Bridge by Melrose Bridge to Melrose; and also for new regulating the statute labour: And particularly, for naming Trustees to put in execution the said former act, and the new intended act, and to enable them to borrow upon the credit of the Tolls on the said road, the sum of 20,000l. Sterling, (including therein the principal sum of 16,077 10 s. Sterling already borrowed and advanced, in pursuance of the said act) which roads are already made, and to be made in consequence of the said act passed or to be passed, have their course, and will run through the following parishes, viz. Old Southdean, Abbotsford, Holmick, Kirkton, Cavers, Hawick, Bedrule, Jedburgh, Croylyn, Eckford, Kelso, Anermu, St Boswells, Melrose, Legerwood, Roxburgh, Maxton, Bowden, Lindean, Galashiell, Selkirk; all in the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk.

By order of the Trustees,

DAVID BROWN.

By Order of the TRUSTEES for the TURNPIKE Roads within the COUNTY of EDINBURGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Trustees intend to apply to Parliament during the ensuing Session, by petition, for the following purposes:

1st. For the introduction of Broad Wheels into the said county, by making broad wheels subject to a lesser, and narrow wheels to a higher toll than they pay at present.

2nd. For the erection of a Toll-bar some where on the great road from Edinburgh to the extremity of the county, by Musselburgh.

3rd. For an augmentation of their Funds, either by an increase of the present tolls, or removing the exemptions entirely or in part, granted to certain articles and commodities, by the 4th and 28th of his late Majesty King George II. and the 4th of the reign of his present Majesty.

4th. For the explaining such part of the act of the 24th year of the reign of his Majesty King George II. as relates to toll being paid for lime and manure within this county, or going from the same into other counties.—And,

5th. For enabling the trustees of the Cransoond district, to borrow the additional sum of two thousand pounds Sterling, upon the credit of the tolls within that district.

PERTH-SHIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application is intended to be made, in the next Session of Parliament, for leaving to bring in a Bill, for establishing Turnpikes upon the following roads within the county of Perth, viz.

1. The roads from Perth to Dundee, by Inchture, and from that road at or near to the bridge of Incheaonan, to the Pow or Harbour of Errol, leading through the parishes of Kinnoul, Errol, Inchture, Longforgan, Liff, and Dundee.

II. The road from Perth to Glamis, by Coupar, leading through the parishes of Kinnoul, St Martins, Scone, Collace, Cargill, Coupar, and Meigle.

III. The road from Perth towards Stirling, by Auchterarder, leading through the parishes of Perth, Aberdalgie, Gask, Dunning, Auchterarder, Blackford, Muthill, Duabline, and Lecropt.

IV. The road from Perth to Crieff, on the north side of the Pow, leading through the parishes of Perth, Tippermuir, Methven, Fowlis-Westier, and Crieff.

V. The road from the confines of the county of Clackmannan, near Blairgowrie, through Glencaples, and thence to Crieff, by Mudhill, and also to the bridge of Kinneil, leading through the parishes of Polloquhey, Muckart, Glendowan, Blackford, Muthill, and Crieff.

VI. The road from Newmills Bridge to the confines of the county of Clackmannan, near Kilbirnie, leading through the parishes of Culross and Tullialian.

VII. The road from Perth, by Scone, to the Boat of Kinclaven, leading through the parishes of Scone and Cargill.

VIII. The road from Dundee to Coupar-Angus, leading through the parishes of Dundee, Liff, Fowlis-Eastier, Loundie, Ketts, and Coupar.—And,

IX. The road from Dundee to Meigle, by Newtyle, leading through the parishes of Dundee, Liff, Strathmartin, Auchterhouse, and Newtyle.

And, notice is also hereby given, that the Sheriff-depute, who was appointed convener of the Committee, consisting of the covenants of the several districts, and of all other Commissioners for the care of the highways, who may chuse to attend, has appointed their next meeting to be held at Perth, upon Tuesday the 23d instant, when a draught of a bill for the above purpose, prepared in consequence of the instructions given by them, in their meeting upon the 6th of June last, will be ready to be laid before them.

Perth, 4th September 1787. JAMES PATON Dep. Clk.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM DICKSON, late Distiller in Lafwade.

THE Trustee hereby intimates, That a third scheme of division of the funds is now made up, and may be seen in the hands of James Skinner writer in Edinburgh, until the 10th day of November next, on which day, at twelve o'clock, in the house of Peter Lee Antner in Edinburgh, a meeting of the Creditors is hereby requested, to receive their dividends, and give further instructions to the trustee, in terms of the statute, and particularly, how to dispose of an adjudication, at the trustee's instance, over a small subject called the Spout of Lafwade.

Notice to Creditors.

MOREEHEAD LOUDOUN, Merchant in Glasgow, trustee on the sequestered subjects of MILLEN and CAMPBELL, and of JOHN and COLIN CAMPBELL and CO., requests the said creditors to meet in the Tontine Tavern, on the 6th day of November 1787, at twelve o'clock noon, to give what directions they may judge proper for the future management of the subjects, and to receive the dividends that may be due to them.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM FRASER, late Glover and Skin Merchant in Inverness.

AT a Meeting of the said William Fraser's Creditors, held upon the 21st of August last, the situation of the bankrupt's affairs were examined by the creditors, and they authorized and required Mr Alexander Macdonell, writer in Inverness, the trustee, to expose to sale the outstanding debts due to the bankrupt, by public roup.

The trustee therefore intimates, that the said outstanding debts are to be exposed to public sale, within the house of George Beverly, winter in Inverness, upon Friday the 28th day of December next, between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon, at the upset price of 5l. Sterling.

In the meantime the trustee requires, that the whole executors of the bankrupt, or their donees properly authorized, will meet at the house of the said G. Beverly, upon Wednesday the 26th day of September current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to examine the articles of roup of said subjects, and give such other directions regarding the sale, as may be judged proper.

WHereas Alexander Jaffray, some-

time Farmer at Glenfide, afterwards residing in Stirling, by his disposition and settlement, of date the 4th day of September 1786, granted by him in favour of sundry trustees, for defusing upon his effects, and collecting the money that might be due to him at the time of his death, and for dividing his free subject in manner therein mentioned; and particularly did, among other things, declare, "That his said Trustees should at the first legal term of Martinmas or Whitunday after his death, (which happened in the month of October last,) pay over to the friends and relations of his deceased spouse Ann Hodge, equally, the one half of his whole free subject, after the same was converted into cash, defusing always first his just and lawful debts, sick-bed and funeral expence, the expence of collecting the money, and defusing upon any part of his effects, with any other necessary expence attending the business; and, upon payment, the receivers are thereby obliged, upon their own expence, to grant a proper discharge to his said affisees, warranting their safety at all hands so to do."

Intimation of the above is therefore hereby given to all concerned, and that the Trustees have now converted the defendant's subject into cash, so far as have come to their knowledge, and are ready to pay over the same in terms of the before-referred clause, contained in said settlement; but, as they will to pay the money with safety, they hereby request that those claiming a share thereof, shall, betwixt and the 20th day of September current, lodge such claim with David Anderson, writer in Stirling, after which time no claims will be received; and those who have already appeared, will then undoubtedly receive the money, on granting a discharge in terms of the settlement. —Stirling, 3d September 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THESE are to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Caltonhouses of the Ports, and upon the respective days aftenmentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

PORT-GLASGOW, Tuesday 11th—several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—821 gallons Geneva, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—1740 gallons Brandy, 713½ gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—9 gallons red Portugal, 9 gallons white Spanish Wine, 140 lbs Damaged Tea, a parcel Smith's Utensils, with the Hulls of the open boat Heart of Oak, and the sloop Adventure, subject to be broke up, and the materials of said vessel to be sold entire.

AYR, Wednesday 12th—175 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—843 lbs fine Black Tea, 334 packs Playing Cards, and 80 packs Damaged Ditto; and two small open boats.

STRANRAER, Thursday 13th—several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—21 gallons Geneva, 235½ gallons Brandy, 36